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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/783,783	02/20/2004	Alan R. Klenk	MVMDINC.060A	6668
20995	7590	08/20/2010	EXAMINER	
KNOBBE MARIENTS OLSON & BEAR LLP			YABUT, DIANE D	
2040 MAIN STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
FOURTEENTH FLOOR				3734
IRVINE, CA 92614				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
08/20/2010		ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/783,783	<b>Applicant(s)</b> KLENK ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> DIANE YABUT	<b>Art Unit</b> 3734

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 March 2010.

2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-15,17-25 and 27-35 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-15,17-25 and 27-35 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/06)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

This action is in response to applicant's pre-brief conference request received on 03/01/2010. New grounds of rejection are set forth below.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-11, 20-25, and 28-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Chanduszko et al.** (U.S. Pub. No. 2005/0059984) in view of **Hogendijk et al.** (U.S. Patent No. 6,537,299).

Chanduszko et al. disclose a method comprising delivering an elongate body **104** through an outer catheter **102**, the elongate body having a proximal end and a distal end to the patent foramen ovale, the elongate body having a tissue piercing structure **134** at its distal end and an anchor or "suture device" **108**, advancing the tissue piercing structure and the anchor through the septa of the patent foramen ovale, wherein both the tissue piercing structure and the anchor extend into the septum secundum **62** and the septum primum **60**, and releasing the anchor from the elongate body and withdrawing the tissue piercing structure from the septa of the patent foramen ovale, wherein the anchor, when released, pinches the septum primum and the septum secundum together (Figures 12A-12D; paragraphs 43 and 74-81). The elongate body

has an opening **132** near its distal end, and a loading portion or collar **106** is disclosed. The elongate body and the loading collar are axially slideable relative to one another. The elongate body is advanced to pierce the septa prior to advancing the anchor axially to position the anchor. The tissue piercing structure is retracted from the septum primum and the septum secundum after releasing the anchor from the delivery device.

Chanduszko et al. disclose the claimed invention except for the anchor being a coil having a distal end that releasably engages the opening in the elongate body near its distal end and axially elongating and radially reducing the coil by moving and rotating the piecing structure distal end relative to the loading collar, wherein the coil axially contracts to pinch the septum primum and the septum secundum together.

In Figures 10A-10D Hogendijk et al. teach a method of hemostasis or sealing of tissue including a coil **219** having a distal end that is releasably engaged with an the distal end of elongate body **214** and having a proximal end that is releasably engaged with a loading portion **212**, and advancing and rotating the distal end of the coil with the relative rotational and axial movement of the elongate body and the loading portion in order to axially elongate and radially reduce the coil, and then retracting the elongate body from the tissue to allow the distal end of the coil to exit the opening of the elongate body and to be disengaged from the elongate body (col. 17, line 32 to col. 18, line 8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Chanduszko et al. by having a distal end of a coil being releasably engaged to the distal end or opening of the elongate body, as taught by Hogendijk et al., in order to

effectively narrow the coil in diameter to facilitate deployment of a sealing member through tissue to speed the healing process (col. 5, lines 27-31).

Although a second or plurality of coils being actuated from the elongate body and loading portion after the first coil is delivered is not expressly disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide other coils or sealing members in order to further secure the septum primum and septum secundum tissues together for proper healing.

3. Claims 12-15 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chanduszko et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2005/0059984) in view of Hogendijk et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,537,299) and Parodi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,592,593)

Chanduszko et al. and Hogendijk et al. disclose the claimed invention as discussed above, but do not expressly disclose a plurality of coils sequentially, axially positioned along the loading portion.

Parodi et al. teach a plurality of coils **80** sequentially, axially positioned along the loading portion **76** (Figure 29; col. 9, lines 36-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide a plurality of coils positioned along the loading portion of Chanduszko et al. and Hogendijk et al., as taught by Parodi et al., in order to quicken the delivery of the coils without reloading the loading portion to further secure the tissues together.

4. Claims 27 and 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Chanduszko et al.** (U.S. Pub. No. **2005/0059984**) in view of **Hogendijk et al.** (U.S. Patent No. **6,537,299**), as applied to claims 20 and 31 above, and further in view of **Kay** (U.S. Patent No. **5,662,683**).

Chanduszko et al. and Hogendijk et al. disclose the claimed invention except for the proximal end of the coil which having a tang that extends into a diameter defined by the coil

Kay teaches a coil anchor **12** having a proximal end with a tang **17** that extends into a diameter defined by the coil and is releasably engaged to a loading collar **30**, wherein rotating the loading collar allows the proximal end of the coil to disengage from the loading collar (Figure 7. col. 4, lines 49-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide a tang on the coil which is releasably engaged to a loading collar by rotation, as taught by Kay, to the combined invention of Chanduszko et al. and Hogendijk et al. in order to facilitate attachment and detachment from the coil by just applying torque to the loading collar.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-15, 17-25, and 27-35 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DIANE YABUT whose telephone number is (571)272-6831. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 9AM-4PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Todd Manahan can be reached on (571) 272-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Diane Yabut/  
Examiner, Art Unit 3734

/TODD E. MANAHAN/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3734